AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 12, 2004 AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 23, 2004 AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 16, 2004

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2003-04 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2657

Introduced by Assembly Member Nunez

February 20, 2004

An act to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 42100) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to metal plating facilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2657, as amended, Nunez. Metal plating facilities.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes a comprehensive program implemented by the California Integrated Waste Management Board and local agencies to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste in an efficient and cost effective manner.

This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to establish and coordinate an Interagency Metal Plating Task Force, as specified. The bill would require the agency, in consultation with the task force, to take specified actions with respect to the regulation of the metal plating industry, as prescribed. The bill would require the agency to establish a grant program for metal plating facilities, as specified, and a pilot loan and loan guarantee program, as specified. The bill would create the Chromium Multi-media Hazardous Waste Reduction Fund in the State Treasury, and would require that the money in the fund be expended by the agency to support the task force's

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activities, make specified grants, and to make specified loans to generators for environmental control equipment and loan guarantees.

The bill would authorize the agency to adopt regulations and emergency regulations to implement the bill's requirements.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares 2 all of the following:
 - (1) Metal plating facilities are establishments primarily engaged in all types of electroplating, plating, anodizing, coloring, and finishing of metals and formed products for the trade.
- (2) Most metal platers are small, family owned businesses that are located in communities of color and tend to employ minority workers. This industry provides significant support to other larger industries in the state, particularly manufacturing industries. 10 Facilities conducting metal plating activities include everything from small, low-volume operations like jewelry repair shops to high-volume production line applications. The automotive, electronics, machine equipment, and defense industry are the four largest industry segments served by metal platers.
 - (3) The Department of Toxic Substances Control has identified approximately 875 metal plating facilities in the State of California, 67 percent of which are located in the five county Los Angeles area, the largest concentration of metal platers anywhere in the United States.
 - (4) There are also large numbers of metal platers in the San Francisco Bay area, San Diego, and the Central Valley regions of
 - (5) The data indicates that 94 percent of the Legislature, 113 of the 120 members, have at least one metal plater in their district, and over one-third of the state's legislative districts house at least 10 facilities.
 - (6) There is not a complete inventory of facilities in the state including locations and proximity to sensitive receptors. Different regulatory agencies cite different numbers and there is no central database for locations or compliance history.

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(7) The metal plating process can significantly impact the environment, including, air, water, and soil, in a very intensive manner. The chemical processes used in metal plating involve the use of various toxic materials, and generate significant amounts of solid and hazardous waste.

- (8) Hexavalent chromium, a chemical compound intrinsic to the chrome plating process, is a known human carcinogen. It is also one of the most potent toxic air contaminants for which the safe threshold exposure level has not yet been established. The current recognized standard established by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as a permissible exposure level is 0.1 milligrams per cubic meter.
- (9) The metal plating industry is regulated by various federal, state, and local agencies including the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, California regional water quality control boards, regional air quality management districts, and Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs).
- (10) The complexity of metal plating operations requires a coordinated regulatory and mitigation approach. Existing enforcement efforts are inadequate largely due to budgetary constraints and the lack of coordination between the various regulatory agencies. At the same time, ongoing efforts of metal plating facilities to comply with environmental laws and regulations are challenged by the number, and in some cases the complexity or duplicative nature, of these requirements.
- (11) In October 2003, the Los Angeles City Attorney created a Chrome Platers Initiative as part of its Environmental Protection Strike Force, to conduct multiagency inspections of chrome plating facilities and to identify violations. Through the efforts of this multiagency task force, and within the last few months, the city attorney has been able to increase enforcement of environmental health and safety regulations at facilities in the Los Angeles area.
- (12) Throughout the state, metal plating facilities are located on land that has been zoned for those facilities; however, many facilities are still located in close proximity to residences and "sensitive receptors." For example, there are several cases in the Los Angeles area where schools are located within close proximity

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of metal plating facilities. In these cases, there may still be associated human health problems.

- (13) The metal plating industry's inability to access capital for environmental improvements and investments has been identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as one of its biggest obstacles in meeting and exceeding current environmental requirements.
- (14) There is a need to provide training for the metal plating community on new, cleaner technologies and better operating practices, as well as changing regulations.
- (b) The Legislature hereby further declares that it is in the best interest of the people of California and the communities involved to address the various environmental issues posed by the metal plating industry while preserving its economic vitality. Specifically, funds should be provided to support various environmental compliance, technology procurement, pollution prevention, and emission reduction measures.
- SEC. 2. Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 42100) is added to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 2. METAL PLATING FACILITIES

- 42100. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
- (a) "Agency" means the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- (b) "Generator" means a borrower pursuant to this chapter or a party that produces hazardous waste and applies for financial assistance pursuant to this chapter to reduce hazardous waste as generated.
- (c) "Metal plating facility" means an establishment primarily engaged in all types of electroplating, plating, anodizing, coloring, and finishing of metals and formed products for the trade.
- (d) "Pollution prevention" means the same as source reduction as defined by subdivision (e) of Section 25244.14 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (e) "Sensitive receptor" means schools (kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive), licensed day care centers, hospitals, and convalescent homes.

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42101. (a) The agency shall establish and coordinate an interagency Metal Plating Task Force. The task force shall build upon the leadership efforts of the existing Los Angeles Chrome Platers Initiative and Environmental Protection Strike Force.

- (b) The task force shall include representatives from various governmental agencies, including, but not limited to, the State Air Resources Board, State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, California regional water quality control boards, local air quality management districts, local Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs), Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and Environmental Protection Strike Force, Los Angeles City Council, and various other local government representatives, as appropriate.
- (c) In implementing this section and Section 42102, the task force shall, to the maximum extent possible, work in a collaborative manner with metal plating facilities and associations, and other interested parties, including environmental and community groups, other associations, including environmental and community groups, and other interested parties.
- 42102. The *agency, in consultation with the* Metal Plating Task Force, shall do all of the following:
- (a) Complete an inventory Conduct a survey of metal plating facilities, to include information on the location of a facility, years in operation, and compliance history with environmental laws and regulations governing those facilities.
- (b) Facilitate efforts of state and local agencies to increase inspection and enforcement of metal plating facilities and to improve coordination among regulatory agencies.
- (c) (1) Establish a pilot loan *and loan guarantee* program for facilities subject to the new South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1469, which regulates hexavalent chromium emissions, to purchase high performance environmental control technologies.
- (2) In establishing the pilot loan *and loan guarantee* program pursuant to paragraph (1), leverage *utilize* existing funding mechanisms, including the Treasurer's California Air Pollution Control Financing Authority, the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency's financial development corporations' loan

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guarantee programs, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District's small business assistance loan program.

(d) Establish a grant program for the development of new environmental control and pollution prevention technologies.

(e) Develop

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- 42103. The agency shall utilize information gained from the pilot loan and loan guarantee program established pursuant to Section 42102, in conjunction with recommendations from the Metal Plating Task Force, to do all of the following:
- (a) Develop and disseminate a protocol for onsite audits of facility compliance and pollution prevention activities.
 - (f) Work with industry associations to develop training
 - (b) Develop training programs.
- (g) Coordinate with interested parties, including 15 environmental and community groups.

(h) Recommend

(c) Develop regulations for prescribing the siting of new chrome plating facilities within the vicinity of sensitive receptors, including developing appropriate buffer zone regulations for adoption by local government entities, to restrict the future siting of new chrome plating facilities within the vicinity of residences or sensitive receptors.

(i) Recommend options

(d) Develop recommendations for a long-term approach to address the various environmental issues posed by the metal plating industry, while preserving its economic vitality, including, but not limited to, opportunities for relocation of facilities, closure mitigation strategies, assessment of various fees, and mechanisms for financial assurance.

(i)

(e) Report to the Legislature, not later than January 1, 2006, on its progress.

42103.

42104. The agency shall utilize information and experience gained from the activities conducted pursuant to Section 42103 to establish a grant program for metal plating facilities, to foster alternatives to the use of hazardous materials, pollution prevention practices, and the installation of environmental controls.

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42105. (a) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the Chromium Multi-media Hazardous Waste Reduction Fund, for the sole purpose of receiving deposits of state, federal, or local government money, and other public or private money for expenditure by the agency for the purposes of this chapter.

(b) The money in the Chromium Multi-media Hazardous Waste Reduction Fund shall be expended by the agency to support task force activities and to make loans to generators for environmental control equipment.

42104. *for the following purposes:*

(1) To support task force activities.

- (2) To make grants pursuant to Section 42104.
- (3) (A) to make loans and loan guarantees pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 42102.
- (B) The agency shall make _____ dollars (\$_____) from the fund available for low interest loans and loan guarantees made pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 42102.
- (C) An individual loan from the fund shall not exceed 1.5 percent of the available money in the fund.
- 42106. The agency shall prepare and adopt criteria and procedures for evaluating applications for low interest loans and loan guarantees awarded pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 42102.
- 42107. (a) The agency shall, before a loan commitment is issued, approve the project to be funded.
- (b) The agency shall publicize and promote the availability of loan assistance pursuant to this section.
- 42108. The agency may adopt regulations to implement this chapter. The agency may adopt emergency regulations to implement this chapter, in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and for the purposes of that chapter, including Section 11346.1 of the Government Code, the adoption of these regulations is an emergency and shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law as necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and general welfare. Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, an emergency regulation adopted by the agency pursuant to this section shall be filed with, but not repealed by, the Office of

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- 1 Administrative Law, and shall remain in effect until revised by the 2 agency.
- 3 42109. The Legislature finds and declares that the Regents of
- 4 the University of California should provide appropriate assistance
- 5 to the agency and the Metal Plating Task Force, including, but not
- 6 limited to, faculty and researchers associated with the Center for
- 7 Occupational and Environmental Health.